THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869.

THE Samter News thinks the cotton crop of Sumter county, S. J., will be larger than it was last year, and that the crops of corn and rice will not fall far

short of last year's production. In yesterday's issue we copied an article from the New York Herald, purporting to report Gov. Holden upon past, present and future political issues. It is unquestionably a correct report of what Holden said. It is Holden in everything. Holden an ' old fashioned Jackson Democrat !" Our first recollection of him before 1840, was as Why he changed we never knew, and inexperience might be pleaded as an excuse for a wrong beginning. Holden has forgotten-no, but he wishes others to forget-his ultra States rights doctrines for twenty years. The files of the Standard are irrefutable proof of this fact. Who but he in the South wrote that famous and meritorious poem upon John Was Holden, while be penned old fashioned Jackson Demo-Until the Democracy of the State. who knew his ability, while they paid him money, refused to honor him with place because they likewise knew his want of principle, Holden was a Southern Democrat of the most ultra States rights doctrine. To have accused him of anything else, would have had a leader in the Standand pointing to a record of twenty years, sustaining his impregnable position in Democracy. Every one knows who signed the Ordinance of Secession. Gov. Holden says he was a coward, morally, in acknowtedging that he took active part with seession because it was the strong side. flis acts show that he was with secession. and he owns that he was with its supporthought secession would not ve stated yesterday, selfishness for place made him change sales. First the friend and supporter of Goy, Vance, then the secret enemy, and inally the open opponent before the peode of his deserted friend. Next we find on the co worker of President Johnson in

is this for but to try to de and to debar others from some which their merits entitle feel degraded to ask him, procure him relief. He says teps are taking for educational purposes. Who can tell what they are? Chapel Hill he a corps of Professors who outnumber Is the University reviving? it? Who so instrumental in murder as Holden ?-Holden point out the value of the bonds of the State? He has had a full part in manipulating one set, but honest men managed the others-those of the old issue The special tax bonds are his pets. It is "ring" that fingers them. As much confidence may be placed in his opinion as to the ability of the State to pay its debt, as there was truth in his famous dispatch that certain interest upon the State debt would be paid on a fixed day. Holden represents the crop prospect as "most It may seem to some who do not know him that such unblushing atatements in the face of facts would recoil with crushing weight on their author, but against shame for any act of is too painful a fact that a two months duration, extendme from the sea to the Tennessee line, has almost destroyed the corn and tobacco crops and materially injured the cotton. For to day we leave Holden, but we shall year to him often enough to keep before the whole people his entire falseness to enviling but himself.

Crops of the South.

is is estimated that three hundred mil- Mowers. tions of dollars will be realized from the market crops of the South this year. bothing but blindness can bring up our people in poverty with such returns. Will we till be blind, and go on from year to , ear, from generation to generation, promeing for others to reap the wealth of we will not mention, the surplus wealth we come directly to the planter, not in de- where he remained until the next mornpreciated currency, but in coin. Offer inducoments to labor to come, to mechanical We shall have the capital and the means | Superior Court for Lenoir county. bely a taritt, imposed for New England's "a 5- fit and our empererishment, and can New York capitaints, we shall be poor and despised. But with the idol of the North. anyilling service to what is now our master, but what would then be our slave.

The Least County Prisoners,

in Newbern on Tuesday last before Judge Thomas. All the prisoners were in the dock, except such as had turned State's evidence. A large number of spectators were present during the examination, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings, Messre. C. C. Clark, George Green, Fred. C. Roberts, A. G. Hubbard and H. R. Bryan appeared for the defence, and Messrs. W. J. Clarke and R. F. Lehman were for the State.

Mr. A. Munroe, a young lawyer of Kinston, was first called up. He was arrested there will be a meeting at Clinton to deon two warrants-the first for aiding the vise means for building a Railroad from release of prisoners from Lenoir county that place to Warsaw, on the Wilmington jail, and the second that he and others did, and Weldon Railroad. We do hope that with malice aforethought, kill and murder all the good people in that region will be Richard Nobles, and others, confined in made alive to the great benefits which Lenoir county jail in January last. After they would derive from such a work. We the reading of the warrants for his arrest, the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and his contemplated work shall be completed, and counsel, Mr. Hubbard, requested the exaxamination to be deferred until the 6th instant. It was finally decided to defer the examination to Saturday, the 4th, the prisoner in the meantime giving a bond of business men and to the officials of the \$10,000 for his appearance.

Richard Sutton and Wm. Coker were the next defendants called upon to answer, upon the complaint of Jesse Parrott, negro, for stealing a horse and a mule from said Parrott, four others being of the party.

Richard Sutton was called upon to make any statement he desired. He said he was not guilty, and would waive an examina Coker made the same declaration.

After the examination of the witness, Jesse Parrott, these defendents were admitted to bail in the sum of \$500, to await trial at the Superior Court.

Sutton, one of the defendants in the above case, charged with the murder of Lewis Cogdell, colored, in the month of December 1867, upon the affidavit of Joseph P. Parrott, and whose accomplices were said to be Joseph F. Sugg and Thomas Waters. The prisoner plead "not guilty," and Judge Green thereupon asked that further and generous, its inducements to the time be granted to secure necessary wit-

felt compelled to enter into the examina- baried. Until it is penetrated by the Railceeded with

Thomas Waters was sworn and put upon ;

'I started with Lewis Gogdell, to carry him to Snow Hill isil. On the way he was taken out and the purchasers of the world. of a large mass of the intelli- | shot by Richard Sutton. I think it was in Greene county, near the line. He was killed by the shot. of the recently enhancipated Lewis Cogdell tell at the line of the pistol. I never went to see whether he was dead or not , at Joshua Sugge afterwards went into the woods to see it he was dead, and on his return he said was not dead, and we had better go and finish him ; but a day or two afterwards, Suggs told me Cogdell was dead and I helped to bury him. Button did not say anything after he shot Cogdell, but; rode off. Cogdell was a colored man. I am man Thelped bury, as it was a dark might. I cannot any that it was near the place where the doil was shot that we found the dead body. He was been shot about seven or eight o'clock at might. one was present when Gogdell was shot, but Butbeen robbing many people, and I wished to make him confess who were his accomplices; for that reason he was taken to the woods where we hoped to fre liten him into a confession, and while there Sutton shot him. I think he was shot in the head and back. A man named Taylor came to roe, Alex. Dawson and Jefferson Perry, carpet bagger without ask- my house and said that Cogdell had robbed him and asked me to p rane him. I did so and found that he had been captured. He afterwards was

to Mr. Taylor's. He had threatened to kill Sutton and Coker and others and I suppose that officers, but the Taylor boys had a warrant. have head of men being arrested without a warrant. We also looked for a man named Becton, but heard he had been captured and carried to Snow Hill jail. On our way to Snow Hill he was taken from the buggy and shot as described. 1 Dawson he was ordered to be discharged. do not know that he made any attempt to es-

Jos. P. Parrott, another witness, was examined, but his testimony throws little additional light on the subject.

The counsel for the defense introduced

no witnesses, and the case here rested. The lateness of the hour prevented any arther investigation. The prisoners were remanded to jail, until the next morning. at ten o'clock, when the remaining cases were taken up.

SECOND DAY, The case of Richard Sutton was resu-

On motion of the counsel for the prissoner the case was left open until Saturday in order to secure the presence of wit-

Wm. Pool and Wm. Wiggins, charged fore the fact to the murder of James Raleigh. The organization was called the "O. Grant (colored), were discharged on mo-James Wiggins, James Daly and Alex. evidence against them. Upon investigation it was found that Wiggine, Sutton and Daly were held by no proper authori-Craven to hold all prisoners charged with

a week previous to the issuance of the wartrial the prisoner pleaded "not guilty," was at a distance of ten miles from the

ing. This he was prepared to substantiate. on a decade, he the power of the nation of \$500 to appear at the next term of the

the country through which it passes, and White's store in Kinston. When we met the first passengers passing over it. We allude to Resolutions were adopted for the killing of Cot- inches; age, 22 years; eyes black; negro the railroad now under survey from Wil grove and Wilkie. Colgrove was sentenced to Connection through this city. We do not reason for marking out Wilkie, was because he We learn from the Newbern Journal of assume for the authorities of the Wilming- was a detective and was supposed to be ferreting | brown; Indian hair; mole in pit of left Commerce of the 1st instant, that an exam- ton and Weldon Railroad any more credit this meeting measures were adopted to kill him. nation of the prisoners from Lenoir countries and than they deserve, and we with gratification acknowledge the spirit of improve
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ment and liberality which has marked the ting by the chief officer, was voted upon, and carother railroads of the State, and of the citizens who have aided in these other internal improvements. The proper spirit has been shown by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and we delight to see that it has stimulated to action the people living within its reach to movements in the right direction to secure for themselves advantages which they have so long needed. We are informed and notice was yesterday given in this paper that believe that they will not cease till this their favored region be put within twentyfour hours of New York. Let the determination be made, and they will succeed. An invitation is extended to our Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. The enterprise of the citizens of Wilmington has been exhibited in too many wave for us to doubt that they will now be back ward in rendering aid and encouragement to a work so near the city and which must do so much to open up a fertile district .-We are certain President Bridgers will see that his road does not lose such a prolific feeder, and now that the question has taken such shape nothing can make it fail of accomplishment. Our citizens of that region will not show themselves so far behind their kindred a few counties north and The next case called was that of Richard east as to stop short in its completion.

And here let us appeal to the inhabitants east of the Railroad and south of the Neuse, to come out from their almost unknown but most productive section, and open at once communication, by iron and steam, with the rest of the world. With a climate mild and salubrious, a soil fertile stranger are unknown. The riches of its streams and forests, and wealth of its in ignorance of its blessings and its own inhabitants be unable to enjoy them .-Start now and send the products of '70 to A day or two afterwards I helped to bury him .- admiration for you ability, and wealth for went there, but did not find any tools.

The Legale County Prisoners. The Exam.

not certain that the man that was shot was the tion of the Lenoir county prisoners now progressing before Judge Thomas in New-

The third day, Friday, all the prisoners ton and myself. I did not shoot him. Condell had | who had not I can examined - right in nam- | vane.

Franklin Hill, Everett Hill, Benj. F. and that he was pursuing him, but was tired out, were before the Court on warrants issued by Judge Thomas, on the 31st of August. turned over to me and I attempted to carry him on the affidavit of Joseph P. Parrott. -They were charged with conspiracy, jail was the reason he was killed. None of us were breaking and murder. Besides these many more persons were specified in the warrants and affidavit.

There being no evidence against Alex. Accordingly, he left the prisoner's box.

The prisoners being brought before the bar of the Court severally pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Monroe added, "I have never conspired against the laws of my country."

The counsel for the State desired, though the name of Alex. Dawson would unavoidably be mentioned, that no proceedings be taken as to him.

G. W. Tillon, witness for the State, was

My name is George W. Titlou. I am thirtyour years old. I am late a resident of Lenoir county. I have lived there ever since the close of the war. I have been engaged in bridgebuilding and butchering during that period. I have been connected with an organization of which the defendants were members. The orcanization was formed in Lenoir county in the atter part of March or the first of April, 1859,-I became a member about that time and was one of the first ten that assisted in forming the organization. Buth Temple came to Lenoir to U. G. Society," which means the Constitutional Union Guard, popularly known as the Ku-Klux-Kian. I was among the ten that founded the Frank Hill, Egbert Hill, Everett Hill, Ben-

organization. Those that I know were William Hines, Bright Harper and Henry Croom. Those Sutton, for horse stealing, there being no are all that I can positively say were present officers were Jesse C. Kennedy, & Munroe, Ash Devane and Jack Harper-were Commandante. -They were South Commander (the leading officer), North Commander, East Commander and ty, but simply upon a telegram received West Commander. George W. Tillon was Confrom the Governor, ordering the Sheriff of Inside Guard; Daniel Davis, Outside Guard, 1 ductor; Henry Croom, Secretary; James Hines, months. When I left the organization it felony, brought to him by special detective numbered about seventy-five members. jamin Jones, J. L. Parker, Alexander Daw Wm. B. Nelson was arrested on a war- son, Jefferson Perry and A. Munroe were rant issued by Judge Thomas on the 31st members before I abandoned the organization. I knew they were members because I day of August, on the affidavit of Joseph introduced them - it was the duty of the Conduc-P. Parrott. (The prisoner had been in jail Conductor when these men were mitiated. They an, all of Lenoir, became his sureties. were initiated, some of them, at Henry Croom's rant.) He was charged with burning the sounty; others at Wm. White's store at Kinston, grist mill of Stephen Lassiter on the night and one on the river bank, near Hunter's resiof December 6th, 1868. Being placed on ganization at the time I abandoned the organization at the following descripme in commissions and in other ways, and stated that on the night in question he ly swear that I will never reveal anything that has transpired or may transpire, in the order that fire, at the house of Austin Williams, myself therewith" The question asked before which may prove of greater interest now, and this oath is put is, "Do you believe in a white man's government." "Do you promise to labor after : faithfully for the overthrow of the --Several witnesses were examined, and party," (the Conductor fills up the blank he inuppenuity to spitte with us, and we shall, Nelson was finally bound over in the sum take a solemn oath to resist, by force of arms if necessary, any aggression of our legal rights .-We swear faithfully to obey all officers in every- slight. thing pertaining to the good of the organization This closed the second day's proceed peculiar to their division. The South Commanpeculiar to their division. commanders give the candidate the several signs. NOTWITHSTANDING the many disadvan- I was present at several meetings, but cannot give the dates. They met twice at Wm, White's slight, tages with which it has struggled, the Wil- store in Kinston secretly, and at other times at mington and Weldon Railroad has under- Henry Oroom's stall house. We met at Henry feet S inches; age, 23 years; eyes brown taken two enterprises since the war calcu- They were nearly all armed with pistols and Indian hair; mole on left cheek; build lated to enhance its own value, to improve guns. We met both day and night. The particular meeting in April was in the afternoon at rather stout. to facilitate the expedition of freight and thing done was to station a guard of armed men to halt all persons not having the pass word- | AS leath, in consequence of his act in the arrest of hair; scar on left elbow; build stont. son to the Neuse river and to the Bridgers' Joel Hines. Joel Hines was a member of the or-

ried. I met a party of men after Colgrove's death, returning from his house. None of the prisoners were in the party. They said that hey had killed Co grove. The motion was made and voted upon at this particular meeting in April. It was not unanimous but was carried.— Frank Hill, Jack Parker, Benj. Jones, A. Mon roe and Jefferson Perry were all present. Croom, Daniel Davis, Jesse C. Kennedy, Ash Devane, Jack Harper, Bright Harper, Sam'l Perry, James Perry, Wm. Hines, James Hines, lool Hines. Redding Hines and others were also resent. Jesse U. Kennedy was the South Commander, and was the highest officer present .-Ash Devane proposed the motion and called upon he Bouth Commander to put it to the house .do not know whether it was put at this meeting for not, by Jesse C. Kennely; but it was, afterwards. Another meeting was held at the same place. The meetings were held week ly. All the members came armed. The meetings generally were held in the day time. At this next meeting the same thing was up. The killing of Colgrove was the important question before the house at all meetings which I attended. It was also proposed to kill Wilkie, Mowers, Shepard and others. Mowers was to be killed because he was a detective. The motion was put and carried .-The Hill boys were present at this meeting. The meetings were generally held on Saturday. Frank Hill, Egbert Hill, Everett Hill, Jefferson Perry and Benj. Jones, were present at this last meet ing. The commanders present were Jesse Ken nedy, Ashe Devane, an I Jack Harper. The in-structions of the commanders were that we were to got in the way of the Sheriff, in case any mem bors of the organization should come to trial for an alleged offence, and acquit him, no matter what the testimony was, and to go to the assistance of a comrade giving a signal of distress at he risk of our lives. We were to hang around the courts to get on the jury-that is what I meant by getting in the way of the sheriff. We were to name, owned by Capt. A. B. Burr and get on the jury to acquit any of the organization without regard to the juror's oath, or how much we committed perjury. We were compelled under oath to go to the relief of a comrade giving signal of distress. What I mean by being in distress was when any member was in jail or was on

cial. This was the general understanding. have been called upon by a lawyer belonging to the organization to get on the jury for his benefit. That lawyer is on trial-Mr. Munroe,-He expected me to acquit prisoners without regard to my oath. Devane and Hines were imprisoned in Lenoir county jail. They were imprisoned for stealing a mule. It was tated in meeting that we were to go to the relief of a comrade in distress—being on trial or imprisoned constituting distress. Each member took a selemn oath to go to the relief of a com rade in distress. The general understanding in these cases were that we were to get on the jary or break open the jail, resisting every officer who opposed us. Devane and Hines were imprisoned on the night of the first of May. They vere released on the morning of the third. Th persons who released them were all members of the organization-they were Frank Hill, Everett Hill, Egbert Hill, J. L. Parker, Benj. Jones Red ding Hines, Wm. Hines, Jack Harper, Bright Perry, James Perry, Joseph Parrot, George W Tition and others. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Jefferson Perry were not present -the other prisoners were. The party were armed, and released the prisoners. They broke the locks. The prisoners a fail were armed—they had three revolvers. Col. Carke said the counsel for the State | soil have long enough been hidden and | Devane had two and Bines had one. I do not know where they got them, The release occur- gems off her gaff, and therefore withdrew. red on Sanday night or Monday morning, about The "Vina" soon got tired and returned, now, and, accordingly, it was pro road and steam car, the world will remain one o'clock. The party that released the prisoninston, at Mr. Frank Hill's house, about nice o'clock at night. We went then to the graveyard in Kinston. We were armed with pistols and double-barrelied shot guns. Then we were the markets of your own towns and to organized and a Captain elected Bright Harper was chosen. I and Joseph Parrott were sent to 28 seconds, and making the run in 1 hour Kinaton to find out where the tools for breaking open the jail were - they were to have been left, Captain directed us to go to Mr. Monroe's congratulations, which we will not attempt office. Neither tools nor Munros were there. to describe We tried to find him or Mr. Bartleson on the streets or any others who we supposed sympathrzed in the nudertaking. We did not find Mun roe or tools, but some one else found tools -Carrott and myself then went to the jail to see if any one was around it. About one hundred and fifty yards from it we heard blows on the door,

and rushed up and took our places with the guard, which was posted around the Court House square and the jail. Immediately after our arrival the door was forced, the priseners were released, we shook hands all around, gave three cheers, and started for the Neuse river We released no one but Hines and De We reparated at Mr. Presson's corner. Five of us went back. They were James Hines, Gorge W. Tilion, Ash Devane and Joseph Partoll and another whom I do not recollect. We wont to Mr. Turnage's for horses, and procured them there. A proposition was made to find and kill Mowers at the jail at a meeting previous to the release, but it was opposed. On Saturday night, previon to the release of the prisoners, some of the party assembled at Mr. Monroe's office. Those present were George Tillon, Jos. Parrott, Bright Harper, A. Munroe and Samuel A. Bartleson. Measures were adopted for the release of Hines and Devane on Saturday night. We were to notify members of the organization to appear and aid in the release of the prisoners, in case they were not allowed to give bail. Those assembled at the office were armed, and arms were in the office when they arrived. Mr. Munroe said he was mounting guard to protect the

the next night, as he had telegraphed to Gov. Holden and hoped some satisfactory arrangment would be made The examination of Tillou here concluded. The counsel for the defence did

eleased the next day he would help to do it on

not cross-examine him. Jos. P. Parrott and Lassiter, two other parties who had turned State's evidence were also examined, giving about the same following testimony regarding the signs given him on being initiated as a member

of the organization: When I joined I was given the following signs: When I met a man and desired to know whether he was a member I placed my right hand only breast If he was a member he made the same sign. If I was in distress I was to join my hands over, and in rear of my head. The grip was to bend the foreinger and shake hands, letting the hand was shaken. In these ways a n ember could make himself known to another.

If an officer gave me an order to kill a man I felt compelled to do so-even if my own father or brother. This appeared to be the common sentiment among the members. I do not recollect that any punishment in case of disobedience spoken of; but believed that if I told the secrets of the organization I would be killed. I believe that I wal be killed by some one when I go home. I do not believe that any of the prisoners would when the organization was formed. The first kill me, nor do I know who will believe that restriction imposed upon the people of the State some one will kill me

The Judge then ordered the examinaion to be closed for the day, to be resumed the next morning at ten o'clock.

Jefferson Perry was admitted to bail, to appear next morning, in the sum of \$5,000. and T. J. Kennedy, of Lenoir.

Mr. A. Monroe was also bailed for his Wooten, T. J. Kennedy and James P. Bry-

The remaining prisoners were remanded. THE ROBESON OUTLAWS. - The Deputy members previous to their initiation: "I solemn- tion of the Robeson cutlaws now confined in our county jail, which we publish as a which may prove of greater interest here-

and straight, curling up at the edges ; build

slightly curled; features sharp; build

Calvin Oxendine-mulatto; height,

George Applewhite-complexion known "bacon colored"; height, 5 feet 7 Andrew Strong-dark mulatto : height 5 feet 10; inches; age, 26 years; eyes

eye; sear on back of neck; build slim.

regular white teeth: Caucasian features: of left thumb ; build slight.

John Dial-very light mulatto, would be taken for a white man; heighth, 5 feet 9 inches; age, 19 years; eyes grey; wen cast; straight black hair; build slight.

THE REGATTA YESTERDAY, -The regatta at Wrightsville Sound yesterday-the first race there since the war-was a most pleasant little event, occurring as welcome refreshment in the midst of this dull season. A number of fair ladie graced the scene by their presence; the gentlemen were largely in attendance, and nothing was wanting to make the scene complete, for the day itself was most beautiful and pleasant. A lively interest was also manifested by all concerned.

As the first step Messrs. T. M. Gardner, F. J. Lord and R. H. Grant were chosen Judges. The following boats were en tered: "Teazer", by H. Burkhimer, Esq. who also sailed her-length 15 feet 'Vina", owned and sailed by F. A. L. Cas sidey, Esq., -length, 15 feet, 4 inches; No sailed by C. E. Burr, Esq.,-length, 17 feet; "Retta", owned by F. A. L. Cassidey, Esq., and sailed by H. C. Cassidey, Esq #

The judges started the "Teazer" at 2:10 p. m.; the "Vina" 1 minute and 20 seconds later; No name 40 seconds after the Vina, and the "Retfa" 50 seconds af

ter the yacht with no name. The boats sailed up Mott's channel around a buoy in the Bankschannel, then down London channel around a stake boat and then proceeded out the same route again back to the starting point, making in all 7 miles, and thoroughly testing the sailing qualities of the yachts, as they were given a taste of all varieties of wind. They on the second round in the following orthe "Vina." At this point the "Retta got aground, causing a delay of about a minute. After getting into deep water i was discovered that she had broken the leaving the race between the "Teazer and the yacht with no name

The "Teazer" came in winner at 5 17 p. m., beating the no name by 4 minutes and 37 seconds. And then followed a gay I understand, at Munroe's office. We and interesting season of rejoicing and

Deity Journal 3d

BY TELEGRAPH. Attorney General Boar's Opioion BICHMOND, Va., Sept. 4-Noon The following is Attorney General Hoar's opinion as received this morning by Gon. Canb, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, I

HON. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the recoupt of your letter of July 27th, 1869, in which questions submitted in the letter of the Commanding General of the First Military District dated the 10th instant, and accompanying pa pers, copies of which are inclosed, as refere to the legal quantications of officers to be elected under the proposed Constitution of the State of Virginia, and especially upon the question wheth er persons elected to onice in such State under said Constitution are required by the supplemental reconstruction act of July 19th, 1867, to take and subscribe to the oath prescribed or referred adapted to the production of rice, the to in section 9 of said act before entering upon beneficial effects would be felt in every the duties of their respective offices." The lat- house and hamlet in the State. Add to prisoners in jail, and if the prisoners were not ter question is the only one indicated with such this the benefits flowing from the producdistinctness as to enable me to be fully satisfied tions of the redeemed cotton lands of that its purport is apprehended, and I therefore Eastern North Carolina and our load of ed away, the chill of autumn has hardly confine my answer to that. By the statute of taxation would seem much lighter. April 10th, 1869, the registered voters of Virginia were authorized to vote on the question of the at home to Chinese immigrants to arise, adoption of a Constitution for the State and at | not really because of any objection to them the same time to elect officers under it, subject as laborers, not because of any injury they to the approval of Congress, and the vote has will inflict upon the country as citizens, been taken in pursuance of the provisions of the but because of the odium that may attach act, and the election held, and some parts of the testimony as Tillou. The latter gave the Constitution submitted have been adopted by the people, and others rejected. The parts of the proposed Constitution thus adopted, if they shall be approved by Congrese, will be the Constitution of Virginia under which all its officers will be required to act, and the qualifications as well as the duties of those officers will be determined by now made to show the negro that the it. When Virginia is restored to its proper rela. speaker is and has been his true friend. tions to the country as a State of the Union, the It is still the "dear people," but the "dear officers and I gislature will be such as the Uon- people" are now all colored people. The foreinger he in the palm of the person whose stitution of the States provides, deriving the pow- Chinese question will offer an irresistible ers from that instrument, and it will clearly not temptation. It will be well nigh impossibe in the power of Congress to impose any requirement of additional qualifications upon them different from those which under the Constitution of the United States may be required in all the Btates. If, therefore, any tests were to be imposed upon members of the Legislature not provided by the Constitution of Virginia, or any in their choice of officers not recognized by it, and not made applicable under the legitimate powers of Congress to all the States, the Legislature and officers would not in my opinion, be the Legislature and officers of Virginia under its Con- more and harder, and at lower rates, and colors, and gayly striped or plaided sating stitution. I do not see that Congress can under we are opposed to their coming here to take to furnish the State with a suitable Legisla- take your work away from you." To ex-His sureties were Messrs. John C. Wooten ture to start with, or to exercise any control over pect political partizans to forego such an and mode dresses. Alpaca and mohair its composition which could not be exercised over opportunity as this to gain office and powby subsequent Legislatures. I am therefore of er at the cheap price of a few honied words pensively, as the material, which is not at appearance next morning. The sum of \$10,000 was required. Messrs. J. C. opinion that the oath prescribed by the statute of July 19th, 1867, chapter is capable of. They will surely do it, if let alone. It becomes us, then, the people opinion that the oath prescribed by the statute of is to expect more than poor human nature 30, section 9, required to be taken by all persons alone. It becomes us, then, the people elected or appointed to office in said military dis. of North Carolina, whose every interest istricts under any so-called State or municipal au- staked upon the issue to see to it that we are thority," is not to be required of the officers of not cajoled and hoodwinked into a suicidal the State of Virginia or members of the Legisla- policy by a few designing party leaders ture elected under the new Constitution. It does not seem to me that the provisions of this ninth section which are applicable to the government of the statute under military authority were intended to apply to the Legislature and officers under whom the State is to be restored to its proper relations to the Union, and by whom the Government of the State is to be administered after until we are thoroughly satisfied it is in Thos. Lowry-mulatto; height, 5 feet 9 its restoration. This opinion is strongly con- perfect accordance with our wishes and inserts the word "Republican"). The members inches; age, 34 years; eyes grey; hair long firmed by a reference to the second section of the terest upon this great, paramount labor to match the dress. same act, which authorizes the Commander of question. any district named in the act, "to suspend or remove from the performance of official powers any office or daty in said district, under any power. election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so called State or the government thereof." And to detail a competent officer or soldier of the army to perform such duties, it would be impossible to sup-

of the functions or power of his office within that ble slander was never coined, on the fact straight sear capped by half-circle on ball State, except so far as those acts themselves proin the statute of 1867, above quoted. The act of this New Jersey Insurance Society is loca. April 10th, 1869, requires the Legislature to meet at a time which it designates that it is to meet and implies that it is to come together for some under right eye, giving to the eye an ugly purpose. It is required under the previous law to act upon the question of adopting the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States before the admission of the State to representation in Congress. I am of opinion therefore, that all may come together, organize and act upon that amendment, but that Congress shall have approved the Constitution and the action under it and shall have restored the State to its proper place in the Union by recognizing its form of government as republican, and admitting it to representation, the Legislature is not entitled and undertake to assume any other function of a Le-

> E. R. HGAR. Attorney General.

For the Journal. Messrs, Editors :- I fear I have tired your patience and that of your readers, but it has been impossible to express my existence is no longer a dream but a real views more briefly.

military government continues.

Very respectfully,

We have seen there is no hope that we can divert the tide of European immigration from the North to the South in our generation, but even if this could be done, we think it would be expedient to encour age Chinese immigration. Europeans do not come here as laborers, but as actual settlers and prospective land owners. there are no public lands in the State, private individuals must part with their lands to meet the wants of the European immigrant. We do not think this advisable, because after parting with a portion. the native land owner is still without labor passed the stake boat at the starting point to cultivate that which he retains. We do ing with gigantic footsteps to her winter not believe it is right in policy or princilarper, Henry Croom, Daniel Davis, Samuel der : "Teazer," No name, "Retta" and ple, to inaugurate a system that, if carried out, prevents a man from owning more land than he can cultivate with his own hands, for the reason among others, that it tends to make farming a matter of all no new State. She has already a people No. We who have an "inheritanco incor immigration. No man to agricultural pursuits. The Chinaman the wisdom of the screent is added the comes as a laborer for money wages, and | harmlessness of the dove, it is then that to so long as he is paid does his work faith- the firmness of manhood is joined almost fully and intelligently- he bays none of the gentleness of womanhood; it is then

tion for the further reason that it is the infinite. Christ is all in all. only labor we can get to cultivate our rice lands. It is a well known fact that negroes will not work in rice lands as a general rale. If we did no more than redeem and cultivate all the lands in North Carolina From Demorest's Mirror of Fashion for Septem

But we expect the great opposition here to the political party favoring their introduction. In the present condition of affairs in the South the negroes have the controlling influence. The great object of every party now, is to secure the negro vote. Nobody now dares say a word against negro suffrage. Equality before the law is every man's creed now. All speeches are ble to refrain from saying to our colored friends, "Let there be no strife, I pray thee. between thee and me. We have always been friends. We played together and fought each other as boys, each taking 'a white man's chance,' We do not blame you for being free. We have always wished to be friends with you. In proof of this we have opposed and still do oppose the introduction of these Chinese people, who can live on rice and water, and therefore can work cheaper than you can, who must cat meat. If they come you must work trimmings consists of satin cords in chintz who seek only their own personal and into the winter. party aggrandizement. The immediate supply of our demand for labor is a matter skirts and basque, or jacket, or one skirt of far more practical importance to us and a Polonaiser, or casaque. The casaque than the formation of any new political party, and we should be careful not to commit ourselves to any new course of action. or to join in any new political movement

From the Baltimore Statesman, 29th Life Insurance Hascality. Insurance Company, of New Jersey, to pay We recommend them to ladies in the city the life insurance of \$20,000, secured by or country. Rev. H. A. Wise, late Rector of Christ! church, in this city, for the benefit of his wife and children, is an act of perfidy and any doubt about the ravages of the cater villainy that ought to be held up for "the pillar. They are in greater or less num pose that Congress could intend that a Legislabenefit" of that life insuring corporation bers in everybody's crop. Some plantature under the Constitution of a State could have throughout the length and breadth of the tion have been caten out, the fields look its members appointed by a detail from soldiers country. Not content with thus seeking ing as though fire had passed over them. of the army. The only reasonable conclusion to despoil the widow and the fatherless of Others are more or less eaten, but the genseems to me to be that it was not intended that their rights, they deliberately attempt to eral idea is that by the 10th or middle of any such Legislature should be allowed to exist destroy the character of the dead, endea- September there will be nothing left but and act until reconstruction was completed, ez- voring to make it appear that the policy naked stalks to be seen anywhere. site to reconstruction. But on the other hand I lent representations of his health. It is fully concur with the views of the General Com. only where Mr. Wise was never known or manding in Virginia, that under the reconstruct heard of that such an infamous scandal tion of Mr. J. O. McMillan, near Teachy's

vide without taking the oath which is referred to Unhappily, in the section of country where ted, the position of a clergyman is not always proof of integrity of character. But if there was one quality which had prominence above all others in the peculiarly manly and even heroic character of Henry A. Wise, Jr., it was his frankness, his can dor, his love of truth, and abomination of deception in every shape and form, We will not do wrong to his memory by dis cussing the possibility of his doing an act which no one but a New Jersey life insurance company could have conceived the possibility of. Besides, was their own physician, who examined Mr. Wise, dishonest also, or incompetent, or what? We have not patience to dwell upon this incould not without violation of law, be allowed to famy. We learn that this is the third time transact any business, pass any act or resolve or that this society has acted towards persons insured in it in the same manner it is en gislature if the test oath has not been required deavoring to treat Mr. Wise. We advise of its members, and that no officer entitled un- all who are seeking to provide for the der the new Constitution can enter upon the du- future, to beware of that noted wrecker ties of his office without taking the oath while of the New Jersey coast, the New Jersey Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company

## Looking Back.

Up to a certain period in life it is the

tendency of man to look forward. But as

we arrive at middle age, we find ourselves

looking back. To a man of middle life

ty. He has not much more now to look forward to, for the character of his life is generally fixed by that time. His profession, his home, his occupation, will be for the most part, what they are now. He will make a few acquaintances-no new friends. It is the solemn thought con nected with middle age that life's last busi ness is begun in carnest, and it is then midway between the cradle and the grave that a man begins to look back and marvel with a kind of remorseless feeling, that he let the days of youth go by so half en joyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is past, and every day that follows is shorter, and the lights fainter, and the feeble shadows tell that nature is hasten grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the first gray hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth forces itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up the hill but down, and that the sun is already westering, he looks back on things behind. Now this is a natural feeling, but is it wise? Is it the high muscle and no brains. North Carolina is Christian tone of feeling? We answer pretends that away," what have we to do with things past? When we were as children, we thought as children. But now there has primarily for the benefit of the immi before us manhood, with its earnest work deny that in and then old age, and then the grave, and then home. And so manhood in the Christian life is better than boyhood, because it ject is to benefit the people already is a riper thing; and old age ought to be here, and that the benefit of the immi- a brighter and a calmer, and a more se grant is a secondary consideration. Which rene thing than manhood. This is a second then promises the greater benefit to the youth for man, better and holier than his people already here, Chinese or European first, if he will look on and not back .immigration? The European takes our There is a peculiar simplicity of heart, and hand from us and works it for himself, and a touching singleness of purpose in the ceases then to add to the available Christian old age which has ripened grad supply of labor with which to apply capital nally and not fitfully. It is then that to our land, at least for a long time, but works that the somewhat austere and some char actor of growing strength, moral and in Is there any greater moral, political or tellectual, mellows into ripeness of an old commercial wrong in employing a large age made sweet and tolerant by experi amount of labor in agriculture than in ence. It is then that men return to first manufacturing? Who shall gainsay the principles. Then comes a love more pure right of any man possessing a large capital and deep than the boy could ever feel to employ it in agriculture? We think it then comes a conviction, with a strength expedient to encoarage Chinese immigra- beyond, that the earliest lesson of life is

## Fashions for September,

This is probably the most agreeable month in the year in which to wear nice clothes. The excessive heat of summer. which renders fabricks a burden has pass yet become perceptible to the most deli cate organization, and the atmosphere is penetrated with that wonderful tenderness which imparts the indescribable charm to

this season of the year in our climate. Now is the time, therefore, to really en joy your white suits, your pretty embroid ered linen dresses, your dainty ouffs, your saucy jackets, your laces, and above all, your delicate China crepes and misty tulles, for though the warmth of clothing is hardly yet needed, there is still nothing ieft of the overpowering heat which melts

ont every trace of whiteness and beauty. The rage for white suits and suits of grass or Spanish linen has been unprece dented. Striped pique is used for the most stylish white costumes, for croquet parties and outdoor country wear, and Spanish linen for traveling suits. Striped pique dresses are trimmed with bands of needle work put on as ruffles, and dressed down

into flat plates. New ornaments for looping up the second skirts, and trimming the jackets, consists of square bows or lustered loops of black velvet ribbon, mounted on stiff net, and which can, therefore, be taken off at pleasure, and used upon some other cos tume. Dresses and jackets of buff and blue lawn or grass linen are very effectively trimmed in this way.

A very much admired novelty in fall into the heading, and binding of black trim beautifully in this way, and not exall costly, is used for ruflling.

The gayest Scotch plaids promise to be very fashionable this winter.

English water-proof cloth and English broadcloth will be used for winter suits. Mohair alpaca, however, is undoubtedly the best fall material, and can be worn far

Alpaca suits are made with either two is generally trimmed to simulate a cape with ruffles or plaitings to match the trim mings upon the skirt. Ladies who do not like to introduce color into their alpaca suits should bind the ruffles with the ma terial, or use plaitings put on with a cord

The "Boulevard" skirts, which are now most perfectly and beautifully made, are the best of all underskirts for fall and win ter wear. They are light yet very warm and stamped in fine, ornamental patterns The refusal of the Mutual Benefit Life which will neither wash out nor wear out

THE COTTON CROP. - There is no longer

THERE is a cotton stalk on the planta Shoemaker John—negro; height, 5 feet tion acts of Congress, no officer or legislator is could find utterance. We do not rest our Depot, Duplin county, containing 356